

The Creation of Ford County Public Health Department

IPLAN Role and Overview

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Presentation Outline

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 - Why IPLAN?
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 - Ford County's IPLAN Process
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- ▶ Community Health Plan
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“If we, as a society, are to improve the conditions that affect the health of all of us, we must begin in local communities, dealing with local conditions.”

Future of Public Health

Institute of Medicine (IOM), 1988

IPLAN Overview

What is IPLAN?

- ▶ The *Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs* (IPLAN) was developed in 1992 by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) in collaboration with local health departments and other Illinois public health system partners to meet the requirements set forth in the Illinois Administrative Code, Section 600–Certified Local Health Department Code.
- ▶ IPLAN is a series of planning activities conducted within the local health department jurisdiction including:
 - Community Health Assessment
 - Community Health Plan
 - Organizational Self-assessment (Organizational Capacity)
- IPLAN is a planning process

Why IPLAN?

- ▶ IDPH certification demonstrates a local health department's commitment to providing core public health functions.
- ▶ Certification is a requirement for Local Health Protection Grant Funding.

The IPLAN Cycle

- ▶ Certified local health departments in Illinois have engaged in this process every five (5) years since 1994.
- ▶ In 2002, IDPH and local health department representatives recommended staggering the recertification dates for future cycles.
- ▶ As a newly formed health department seeking certification, Ford County's cycle is:
 - 2014 – 2019
 - 2019 – 2024

Role of Public Health

- ▶ Certified Local Health Department Code section 600.400 provides:
 - Public Health Practice Standards for certified public health departments
 - Requirements for successful completion of an IPLAN process
- ▶ Illinois Administrative Code summary:
 - Assess the health needs of the community
 - Investigate the occurrence of adverse health effects
 - Advocate for public health
 - Develop plans and policies to address priority health needs
 - Manage resources and develop organizational structure
 - Implement programs and other arrangements
 - Evaluate programs and provide quality assurance
 - Inform and educate the public on public health issues

To quote the *Illinois State Health Improvement Plan 2010*, we clearly understand the role of public health as,

“...the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, promoting health through organized community efforts, and the public health system is the collection of public, private and voluntary entities as well as individuals and informal associations that contribute to the public’s health within a jurisdiction.”

Furthermore, the goals and objectives will be accomplished by decreasing fragmentation in the current healthcare system and promoting collaboration among all public, private and voluntary stakeholders.

Ford County's IPLAN Process

- ▶ Utilized the *Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health* (APEXPH) planning process to assess and enhance organizational capacity and strengthen the leadership role in the community.
- ▶ Two Goals of APEXPH:
 - “Assess and improve the organizational capacity of the health department”
 - “Work with the local community to assess and improve the health status of the citizens”

APEXPH – The Community Process and the IPLAN Process

- ▶ Focus is on strengthening the partnerships between the local health department and community partners
- ▶ Mobilizes community resources in pursuit of locally relevant public health objectives
- ▶ Lays groundwork for local adoption of *Healthy People 2020* Objectives and other national or state objectives

APEXPH – The Community Process and the IPLAN Version Steps

- ▶ Essential steps to APEXPH and IPLAN are nearly identical except – IPLAN calls for formation of the community health committee as the first step of the process
- ▶ IPLAN Steps:
 - Convening the Community Health Committee
 - Analysis of Health Problems* and Health Data
 - Prioritize Community Health Problems (minimum of three (3))
 - Conduct Detailed Analysis of Community Health Problems
 - Inventory Community Health Resources
 - Develop a Community Plan

*Health Problem: A situation or condition of people which is considered undesirable, is likely to exist in the future, and is measured as death, disease, or disability.

Community Health Assessment

IPLAN Required Data Groupings

- ▶ Demographic–Socioeconomic Characteristics
- ▶ General Health and Access to Care
- ▶ Maternal and Child Health
- ▶ Chronic Disease
- ▶ Infectious Disease
- ▶ Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control
- ▶ Sentinel Events

Demographic–Socioeconomic Characteristics

- ▶ Decrease in population from 2000 to 2010 of 1.1%
- ▶ Median age of residents has increased 3.0 years
- ▶ Very little change in ethnicity since 2000
- ▶ Median household income and median family income have both increased since 2000. However, household income still remains well below the State average
- ▶ Increased percent graduating high school by 2.0% and this is higher than State rate by 1.0% (Ford County – 88.0%)
- ▶ Increase of college graduates by 3.1% to 17.0%, much lower than the State rate of 31.1%

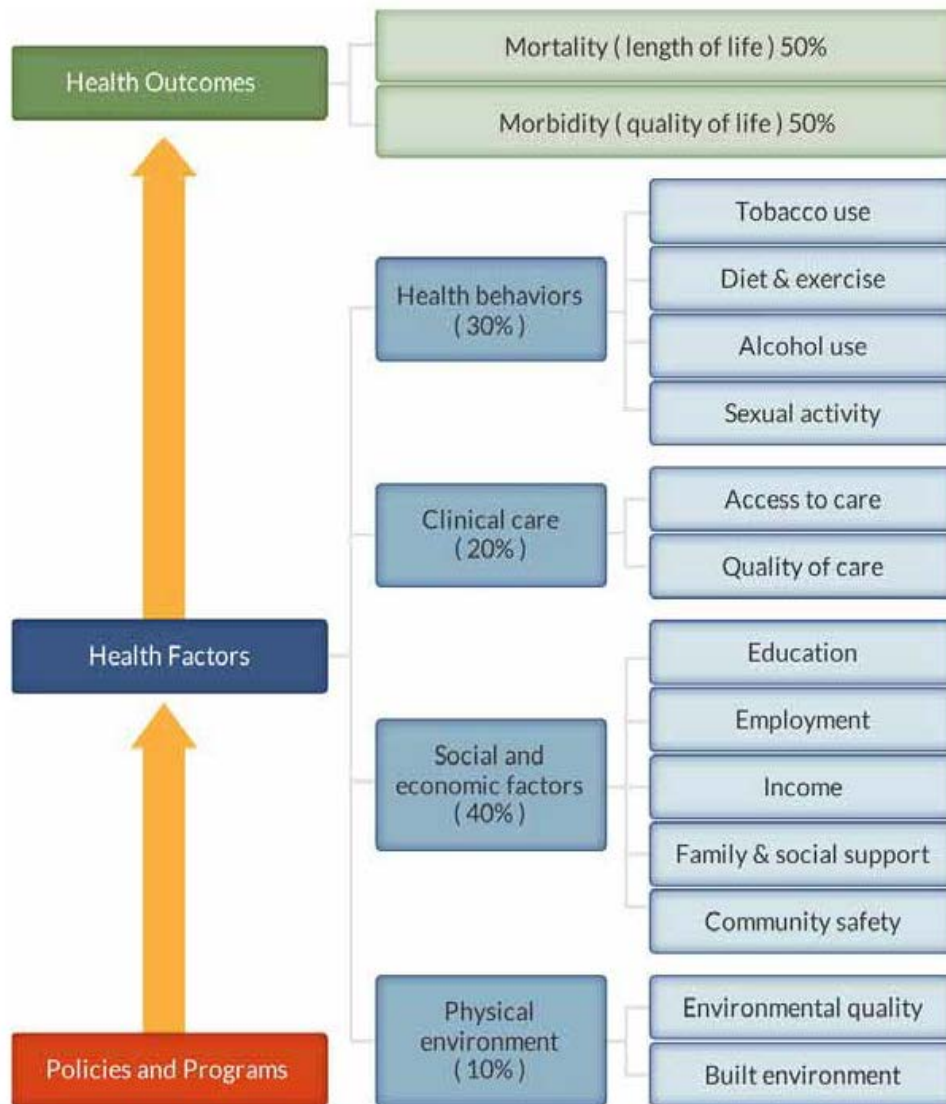
Demographic–Socioeconomic Characteristics

- ▶ Unemployment has consistently remained slightly higher than the State's rate since 2004; as of January, 2014: Ford – 9.4%; Illinois – 8.7%
- ▶ Poverty rate 9.9% in 2012 which is lower than the State's rate of 13.7%
- ▶ Highest rate of poverty in Ford County is children – under 18 years at 12.6% (411) below poverty level (18–64 years is 9.6%: 759)
- ▶ Distinct correlation between educational attainment and poverty; less than high school graduate – 20.4%
- ▶ Percentage of children eligible for free lunch increased from 24% in 2012 to 29% in 2013; still lower than State at 39%

General Health and Access to Care

- ▶ The Illinois State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) 2010 lists the first “Public Health System Priorities” as *Improve Access to Health Services* – “poor access to public health services and medical care are major determinants of poor health outcomes and high health care costs.”
- ▶ Access to care is a priority for the Nation
- ▶ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) states, “Where we live matters to our health. The health of a community depends on many different factors, including the environment, education and jobs, access to and quality of healthcare, and individual behavior. We can improve a community’s health by implementing effective policies and programs.”

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



- ▶ The *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* program includes the *County Health Rankings* project, launched in 2010, and the newer *Roadmaps* project that mobilizes local communities, national partners and leaders across all sectors to improve health.
- ▶ The program is based on this model of **population health improvement**.
- ▶ In this model, health outcomes are measures that describe the current health status of a county.
- ▶ These health outcomes are influenced by a set of health factors. Counties can improve health outcomes by addressing all health factors with effective, evidence-informed policies and programs
- ▶ Everyone has a stake in community health. We all need to work together to find solutions

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdZUymOf3w4&feature=youtu.be>

Institute for Healthcare Improvement

– The Triple Aim

- ▶ A framework developed by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) that describes an approach to optimizing health system performance.
- ▶ New designs must simultaneously pursue three dimensions
- ▶ The three dimensions are:
 - Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction)
 - Improving the health of populations (both chronic conditions and preventive health)
 - Reducing the per capita cost of health care

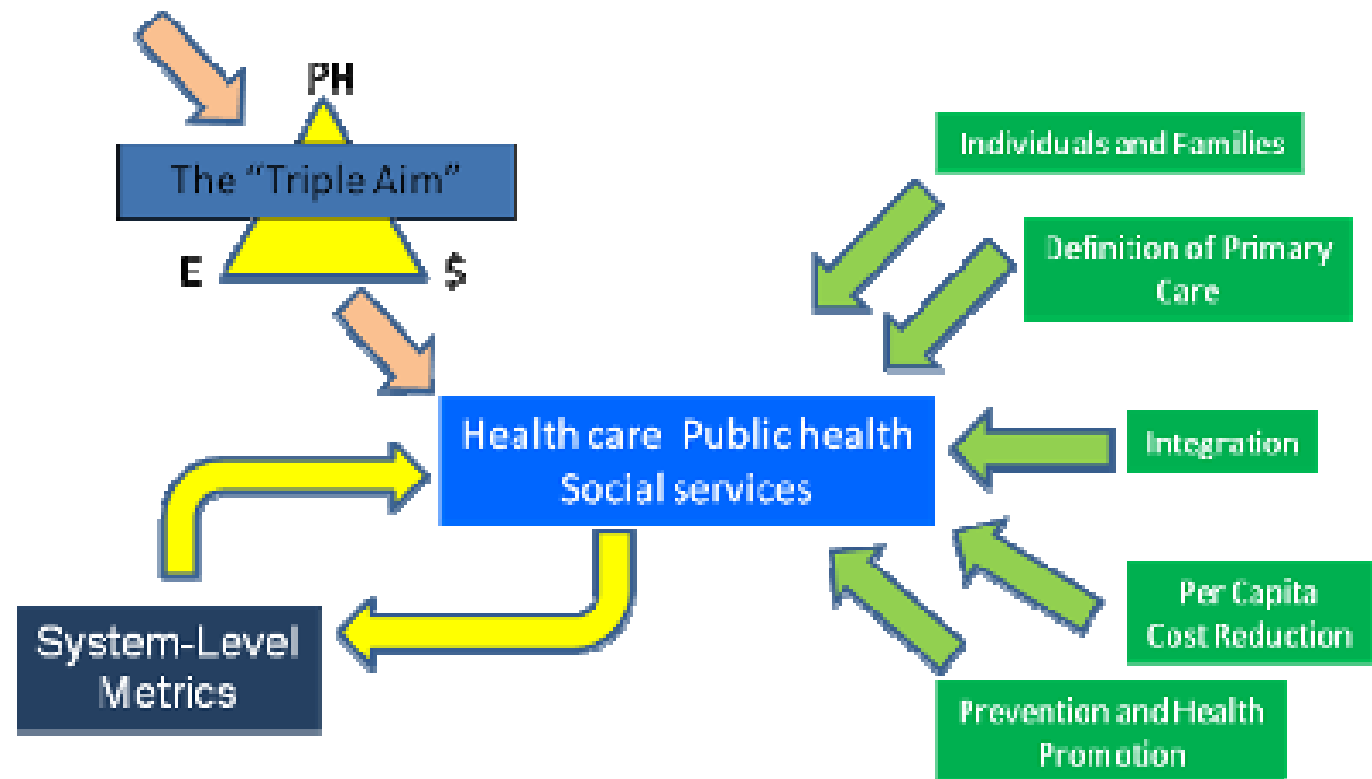


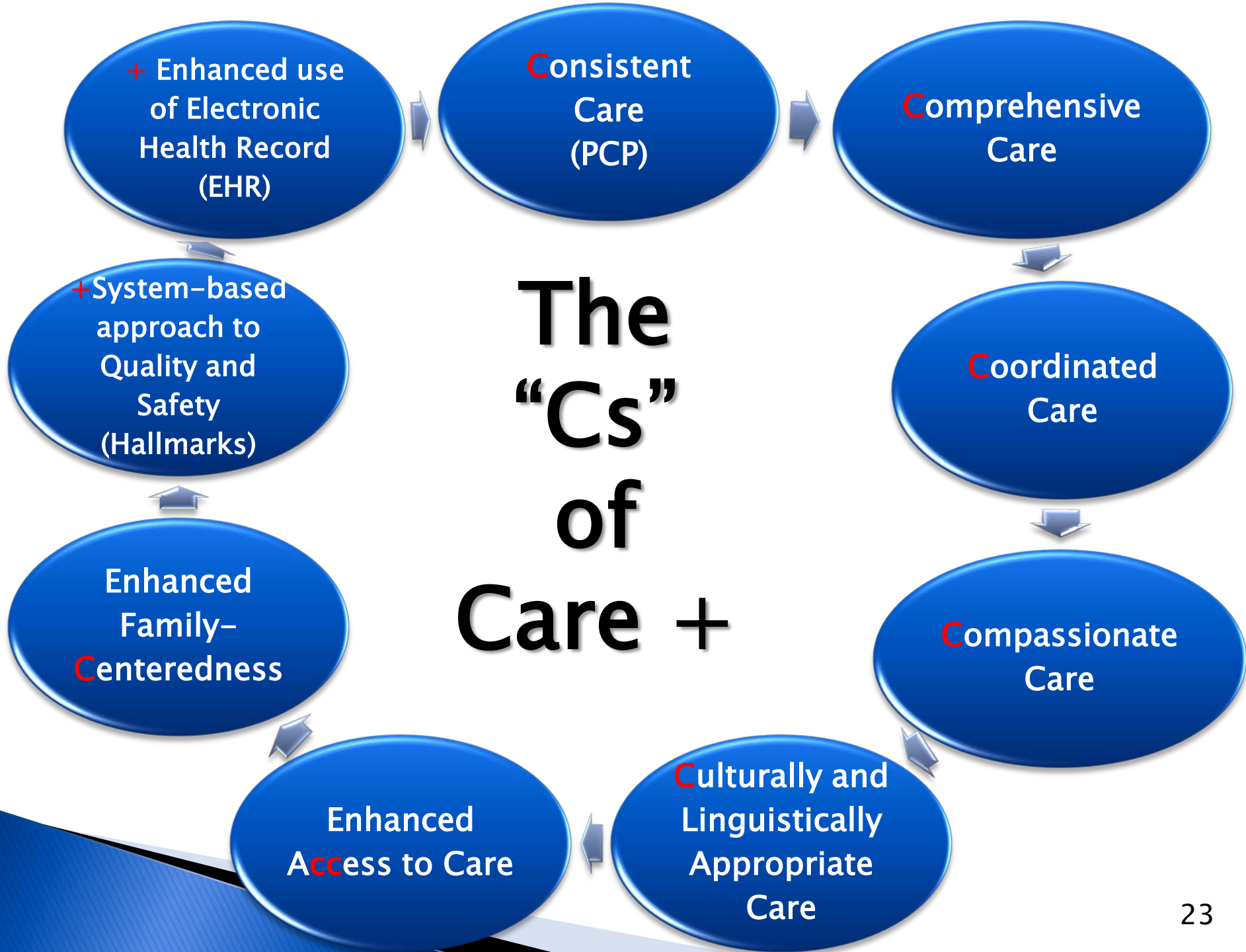
Better Care – Better Health – Lower Cost

Triple Aim – Concept Design

Optimize the health system taking into account three dimensions:
the experience of the individual; the health of a defined population; per capita cost for the population

Define “Quality” from
the perspective of an individual member
of a defined population





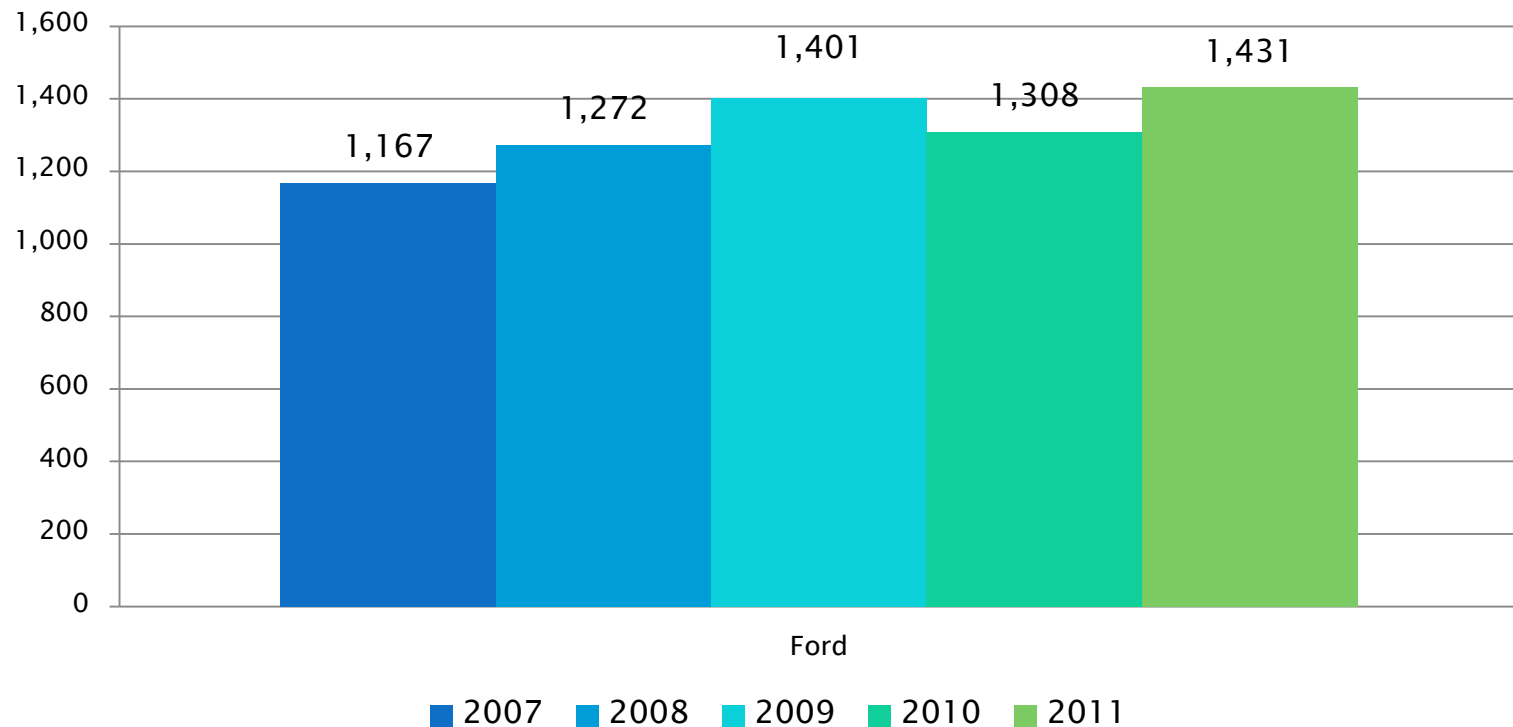
General Health and Access to Care

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Rankings for Ford County

Health Outcome and Health Factor	2011	2012	2013	2014
Health Outcomes (Overall of 102 counties)	11	11	34	48
Mortality (Premature death)	29	24	59	59
Clinical Care	8	7	27	6
Uninsured adults	16%	12%	13%	11%
Illinois Uninsured	17%	15%	16%	11%

General Health and Access to Care

Enrollment of Children in Medical Assistance Programs by County, 2005 To 2011



Increase since 2007 of 264

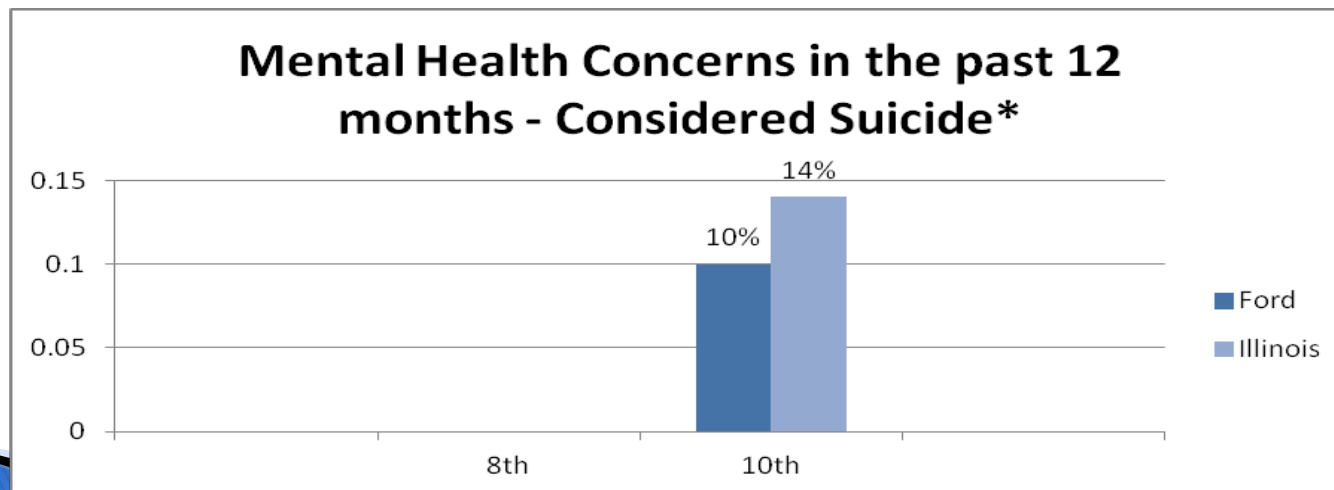
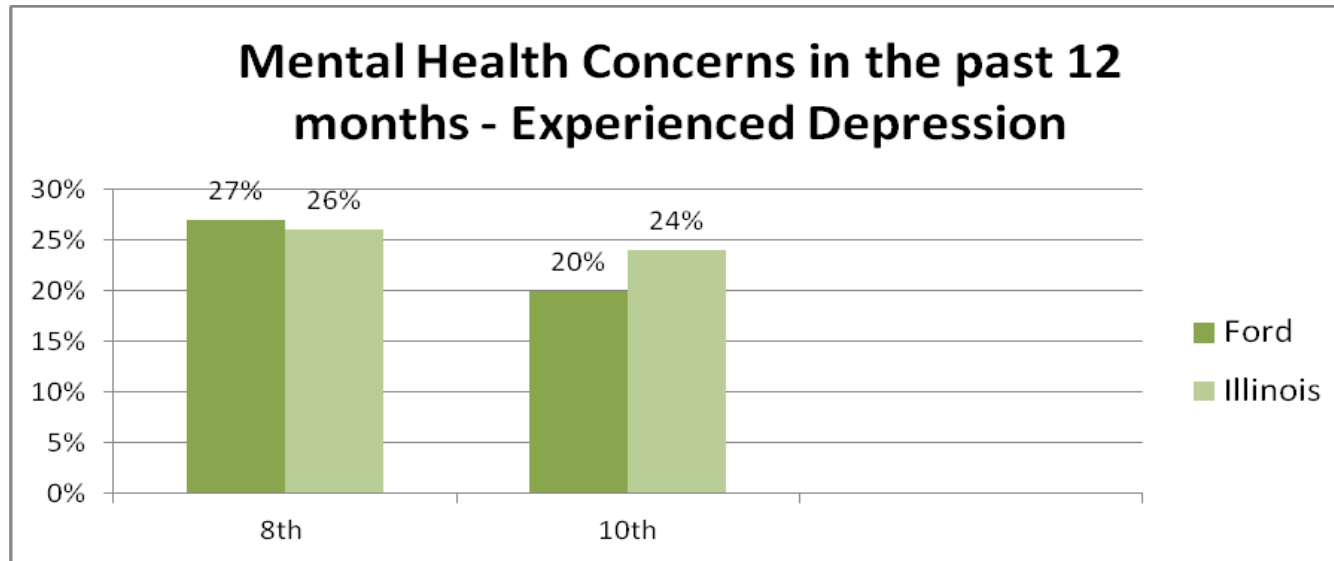
General Health and Access to Care

- ▶ Primary care physicians 2014
 - Ford County 1,398:1
 - Illinois 1,270:1

- ▶ Dentists 2013
 - Ford County 2,897:1
 - Illinois 1,630:1

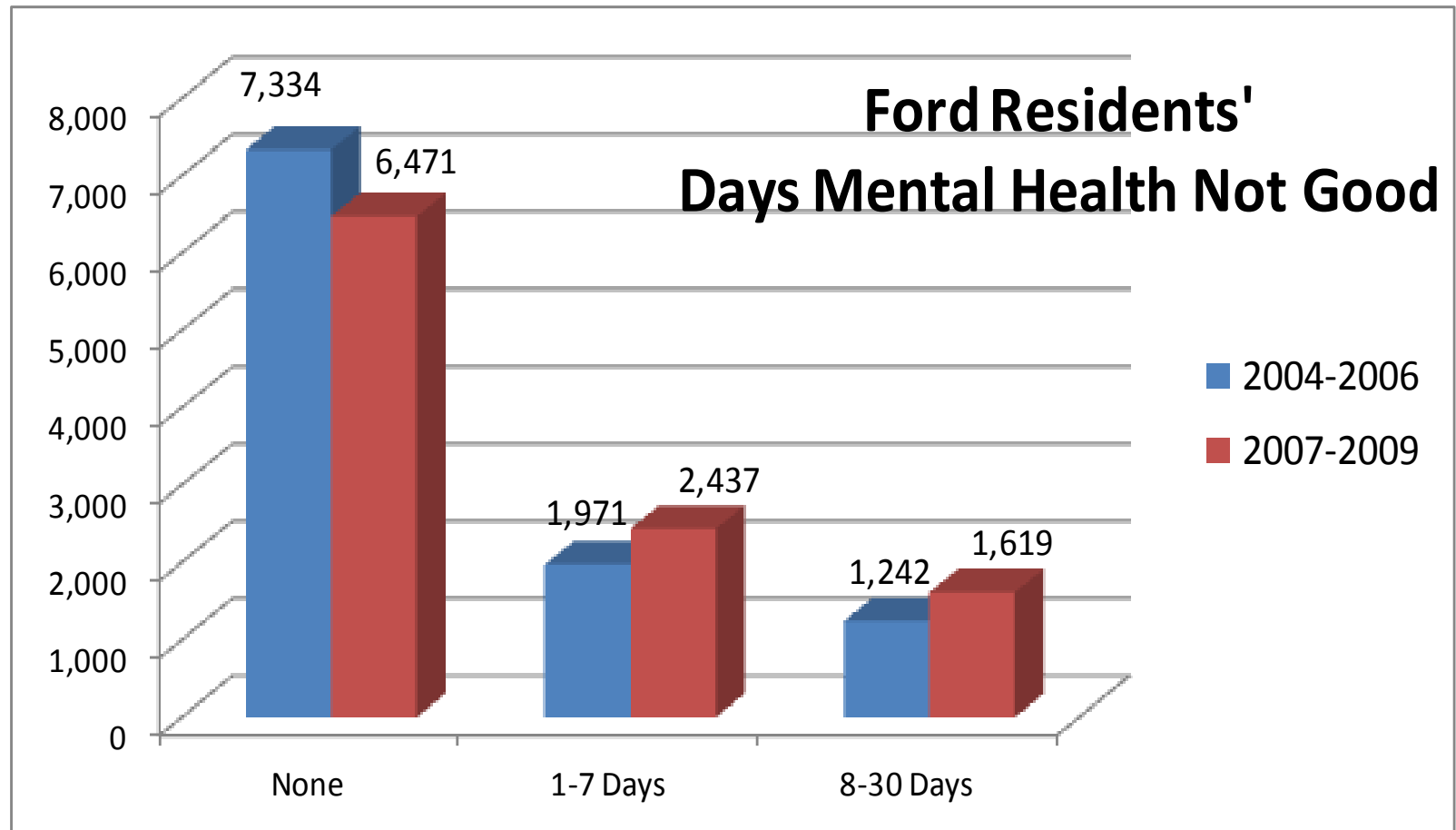
- ▶ Mental Health
 - Ford County 2013 14,074:1 2014 451:1
 - Illinois 2,340:1 864:1

General Health and Access to Care



Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2012

General Health and Access to Care



Maternal and Child Health

- ▶ To quote *Healthy People 2020 Maternal, Infant and Child Health*, “The well-being of mothers, infants, and children determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the medical care system.”
- ▶ Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) Participants
 - March 2014 = 258
- ▶ Ford County has a very low Infant Mortality Rate (not a measurable percent); Illinois’ in 2009 was 6.9 (HP 2020 US Objective = 6 per 1000 live births)

Maternal and Child Health

- ▶ Ford County in 2009 – 157 total births
- ▶ Ford County is below (better) the State's rate for:
 - Low Birth Weight Ford – 8.3% Illinois – 8.4%
 - Very Low Birth Weight Ford – * Illinois – 1.6%
 - Adequate Prenatal Care Ford 85.3% Illinois – 80.2%
 - Mother Unmarried
 - Mothers who drank during pregnancy
- ▶ Ford County is above (worse) the State's rate for:
 - Preterm Ford – 11.5% Illinois – 10.0%
 - Teen Pregnancy Rate Ford – 10.2% Illinois – 9.6%

Maternal and Child Health

- ▶ Smoking During Pregnancy – Ford County has high numbers of women who smoke during pregnancy compared to the State's percent and rate.
- ▶ The State has made progress in reducing the number of women who smoke during pregnancy and Ford County continues to increase.
 - ▶ 2006 – Ford 13.6% Illinois 8.6%

Chronic Disease

- ▶ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “As a nation, 75% of our health care dollars goes to treatment of chronic diseases. These persistent conditions—the nation’s leading causes of death and disability—leave in their wake deaths that could have been prevented, lifelong disability, compromised quality of life, and burgeoning health care costs.”
- ▶ Chronic diseases – such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis – are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health problems in every part of the U.S. including Ford County.
- ▶ Ford County – leading causes of death are heart disease, cancer and stroke (11) and Alzheimer’s Disease (11) .

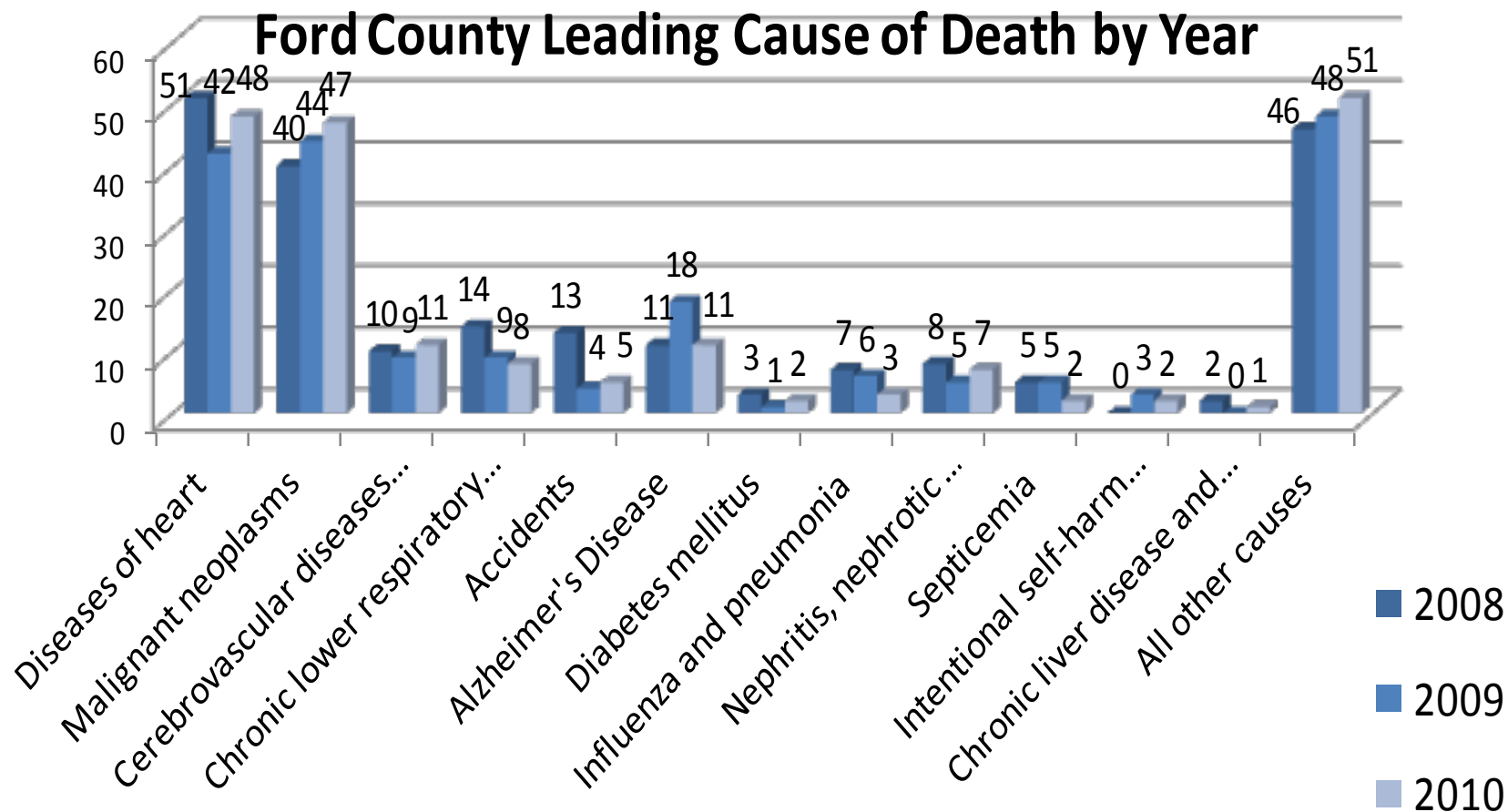
Chronic Disease

- ▶ While diabetes and arthritis are not leading causes of death
- ▶ Arthritis is the most common cause of disability, with nearly 19 million Americans reporting activity limitations*
- ▶ Diabetes continues to be the leading cause of kidney failure, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputations, and blindness among adults, aged 20–74.**

Source: *Prevalence of doctor-diagnosed arthritis and arthritis-attributable activity limitation—United States, 2003–2005. MMWR 2006;55:1089–1092

** Source: National diabetes fact sheet, 2007. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2008

Chronic Disease



Chronic Disease

- ▶ There are preventable *Risk Factors* associated with heart disease and many other chronic diseases

Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data 2007 – 2009	
Smoker	23.0%
Told (you have) high blood pressure (BP)	30.5%
Taking BP medication	84.2%
Overweight	34.6%
Obese	27.2%
Meets physical activity Standard	48.4%
Does not meet activity Standard	40.0%

Chronic Disease

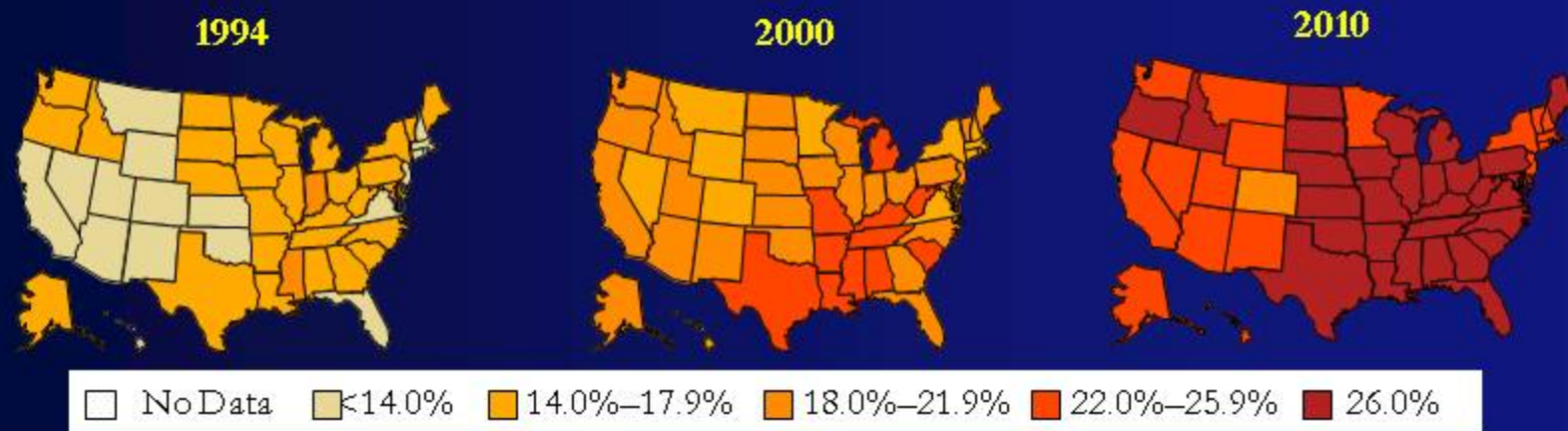
- ▶ Obesity has reached epidemic proportions in the U.S. and diagnosed diabetes is a correlating health problem also reaching epidemic status.
- ▶ The State of Illinois' obesity rate is 26.0% (or greater) and the rate of diabetes is 7.5%–8.9%.
- ▶ Ford County's rate of diabetes is 9.7%

Chronic Disease

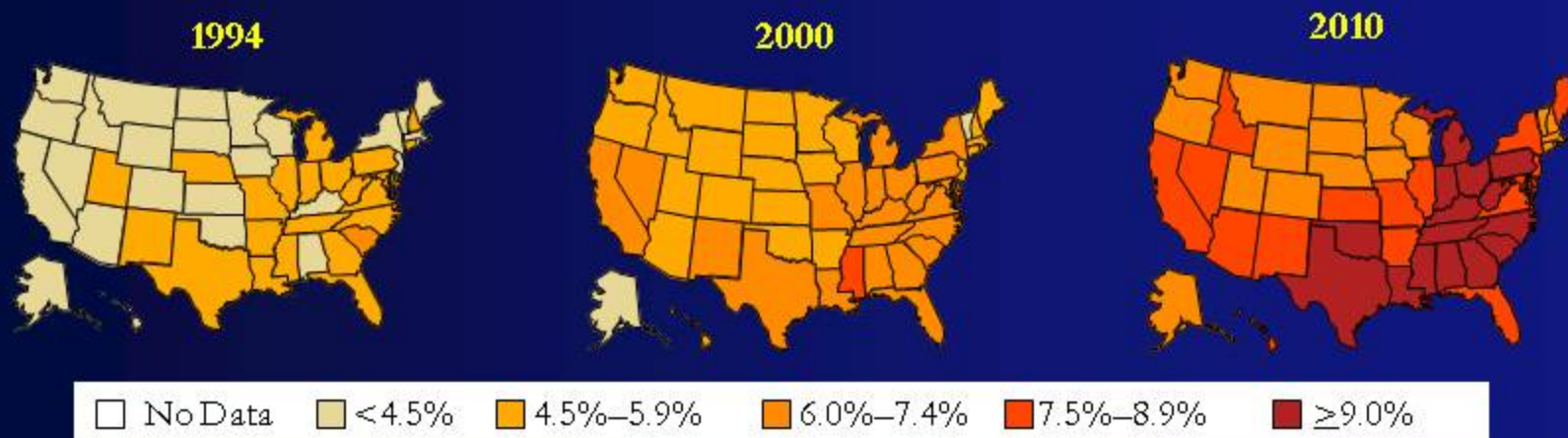
- ▶ To quote the Illinois SHIP “...obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and poor nutrition are risk factors for numerous chronic diseases and they exacerbate others, including heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, asthma, and arthritis. Obesity has reached an alarming rate in Illinois, with 62 percent of adults overweight; 21 percent of children are obese, the fourth (4th) worst rate in the nation. The Illinois public health system must act quickly to reverse this epidemic through: implementation of individual, family, environmental, and policy initiatives to increase physical activity (and) implementation of individual, family, environmental, and policy initiatives to improve nutrition.”

Age-adjusted Prevalence of Obesity and Diagnosed Diabetes Among U.S. Adults Aged 18 Years or Older

Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²)



Diabetes



CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. National Diabetes Surveillance System available at
<http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics>

Infectious Disease

- ▶ Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) affect individuals of all ages especially ages 15–24. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that this age group accounts for approximately 25% of the sexually active population, but accounts for 50% of the 20 million new sexually transmitted infections that occur in the United States each year.
- ▶ Each of these infections is a potential threat to an individual's immediate and long-term health and well-being.

Infectious Disease

- ▶ Ford County has not seen significant increases in STD reported cases.
- ▶ However, based on national data, there are more than likely significant numbers of unreported cases particularly among youth ages 15–24.
- ▶ See graphic below for estimates:

Many do not know they're infected because STIs often have no symptoms

Data are cases among youth ages 15-24



Source: CDC

Infectious Disease

- ▶ There are a number of unique factors that place the youth of Ford County at particularly high risk for harm from STDs.
- ▶ Undetected and unreported cases are only two (2).
- ▶ The following info-graph below has been provided by the CDC for use in STD education and prevention. The risk factors shown are significant and require action.
- ▶ Even though Ford County STD statistics have remained somewhat stable and low, the goal is to continue to have low rates of STDs and prevent future health problems caused by STDs and specially those associated with human papillomavirus (HPV).
- ▶ The info-graph highlights some information that may or may not have been thought about by adults and young people regarding STDs and states in simple terms what can be done as protection.

Infectious Disease

Unique factors place youth at risk



Insufficient Screening

Many young women don't receive the chlamydia screening CDC recommends



Confidentiality Concerns

Many are reluctant to disclose risk behaviors to doctors



Biology

Young women's bodies are biologically more susceptible to STIs



Lack of Access to Healthcare

Youth often lack insurance or transportation needed to access prevention services



Multiple Sex Partners

Many young people have multiple partners, which increases STI risk

Young people can protect themselves

**GET
TESTED**

**REDUCE
RISK
BEHAVIORS**

**GET
VACCINATED
AGAINST HPV**

Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

- ▶ RWJF *Physical Environment* includes:
 - Air pollution – particulate matter/Daily fine particulate matter
 - Drinking water violations/Drinking water safety
 - Severe housing problems
 - Access to parks
 - Driving alone to work
 - Long commute – driving alone
 - Access to recreational facilities
 - Limited access to healthy foods
 - Fast food restaurants

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Rankings for Ford County

Health Outcome and Health Factor	2011	2012	2013	2014
Physical Environment (Overall of 102 counties)	2	20	23	52

Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

▶ Air Quality

- Ranks 53 regarding Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) regarding individual's added risk for cancer
- Ranks 81 in area where cancer exceeds 1 in 10,000
- Ranks 98 in non-cancer cumulative hazards index
- Ranks 27 for total environmental releases
- Ranks 71 in noncancerous risk related to pounds of Toluene equivalents

Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

Air Quality

- Ranking Areas by Health Risk



Added cancer risk from hazardous air pollutants:



Noncancer risks from hazardous air pollutants:



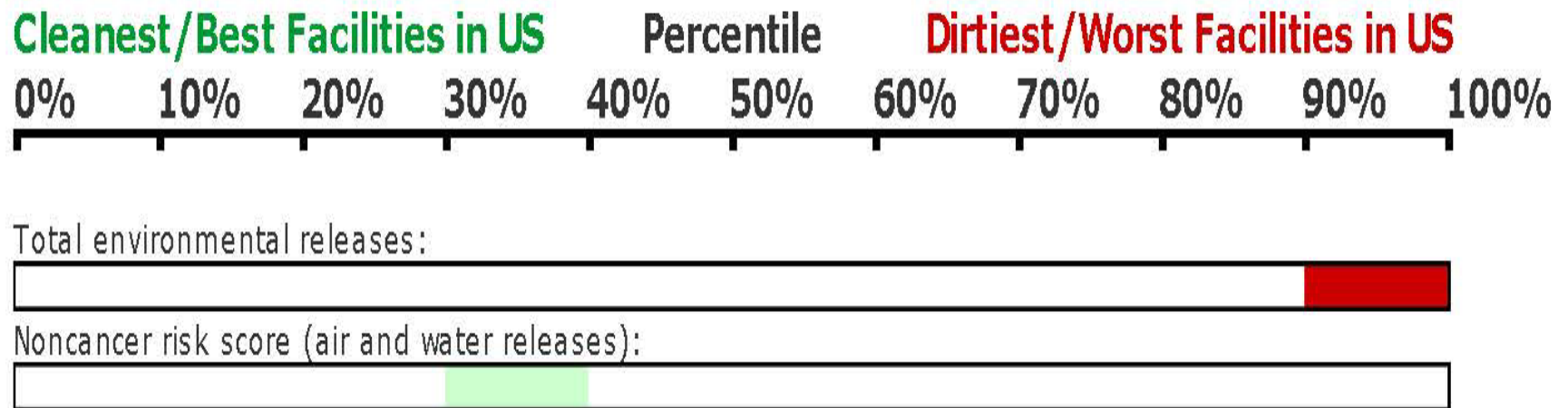
Number of people living in areas where cancer risk from HAPs exceeds 1 in 10,000:



Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

Air Quality - concern for high releases of N-Hexan at local factory in Gibson City. (located in path of prevailing west winds)

2002 Rankings: Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation at This Facility*



Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

▶ Water Quality

Contains five (5) watersheds

Rankings for impaired or threatened uses are:

Upper Sangamon	14
Vermilion – both sections	36
Iroquois	36
Mackinaw	47

Contains 34 waterbodies within the 5 watersheds

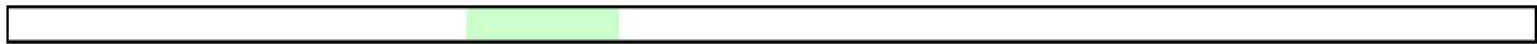
With nine (9) ranked as “high priority for regulations”

Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

- Clean Water Act Comparative Ranking

Cleanest/Best Counties **National Average** **Dirtiest/Worst Counties**
0% 50% 100%

Percentage of Surface Waters with Impaired or Threatened Uses (state + EPA data):



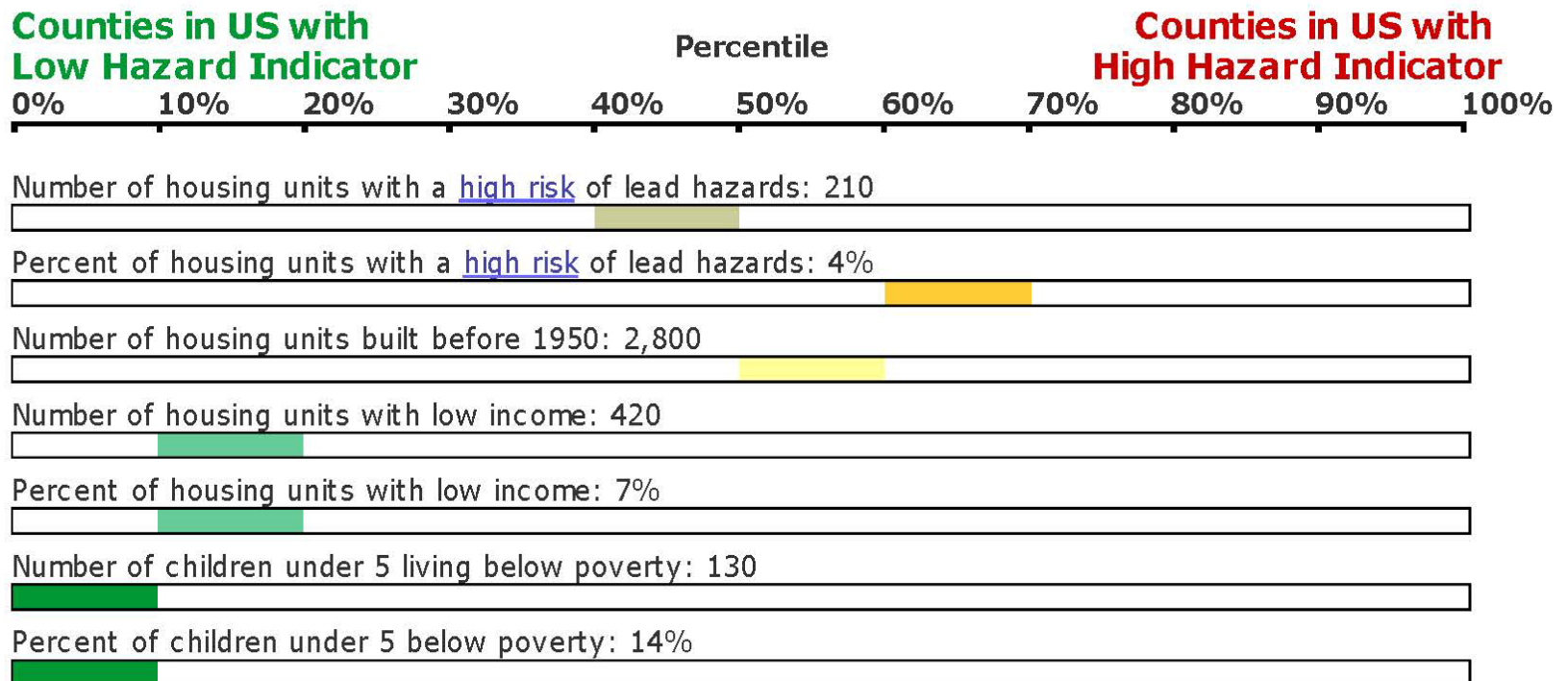
Number of Impaired Waterbodies (as reported by the state):



Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

► Pollution Locator | Lead Hazards | Ranking Areas by Lead Hazard Indicators

• Lead Hazard Indicators and Comparative Rankings



Environmental, Occupational and Injury Control

- ▶ Violence

- Overall the crime rate is low in Ford County, especially violent crimes (murder arrests, criminal sexual assault arrests, robbery arrests, aggravated assault)

- ▶ Violence 2010 compared to 2011

- The total index of Crime Offenses increased 29.4% and the total index Crime (2010 – 231 to 2011 – 299)
- Arrest Rate increased 120.0% (2010 – 35 to 2011 – 77)
- The Drug Crime Arrest Rate increased 108.3% (2010 – 60 to 2011 – 125)
- *Supplemental Data* indicates an increase in “Domestic Related Offenses” of 39% (2010 – 43 to 2011 – 59)
- “Crimes Against Children” did not increase

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

- ▶ With the health problems associated with sexually transmitted infections, the increasing number of cancers in both adults and young adults, and the prevalence of adolescents participating in sexual activity at younger ages, receiving the HPV vaccinations is the most effective preventive method for many health problems, short of abstinence.
- ▶ The Committee's desire is to protect the County's younger population through vaccination not just for the immediate future, but for many years.
- ▶ The utilization of HPV vaccines could potentially prevent cervical cancer cases from vaccinated girls who are now 12 years old or younger over the course of their lifetimes.
- ▶ The goal in selecting this health priority is to protect future generations of Ford County residents of many potential health problems through a series of HPV vaccinations.

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

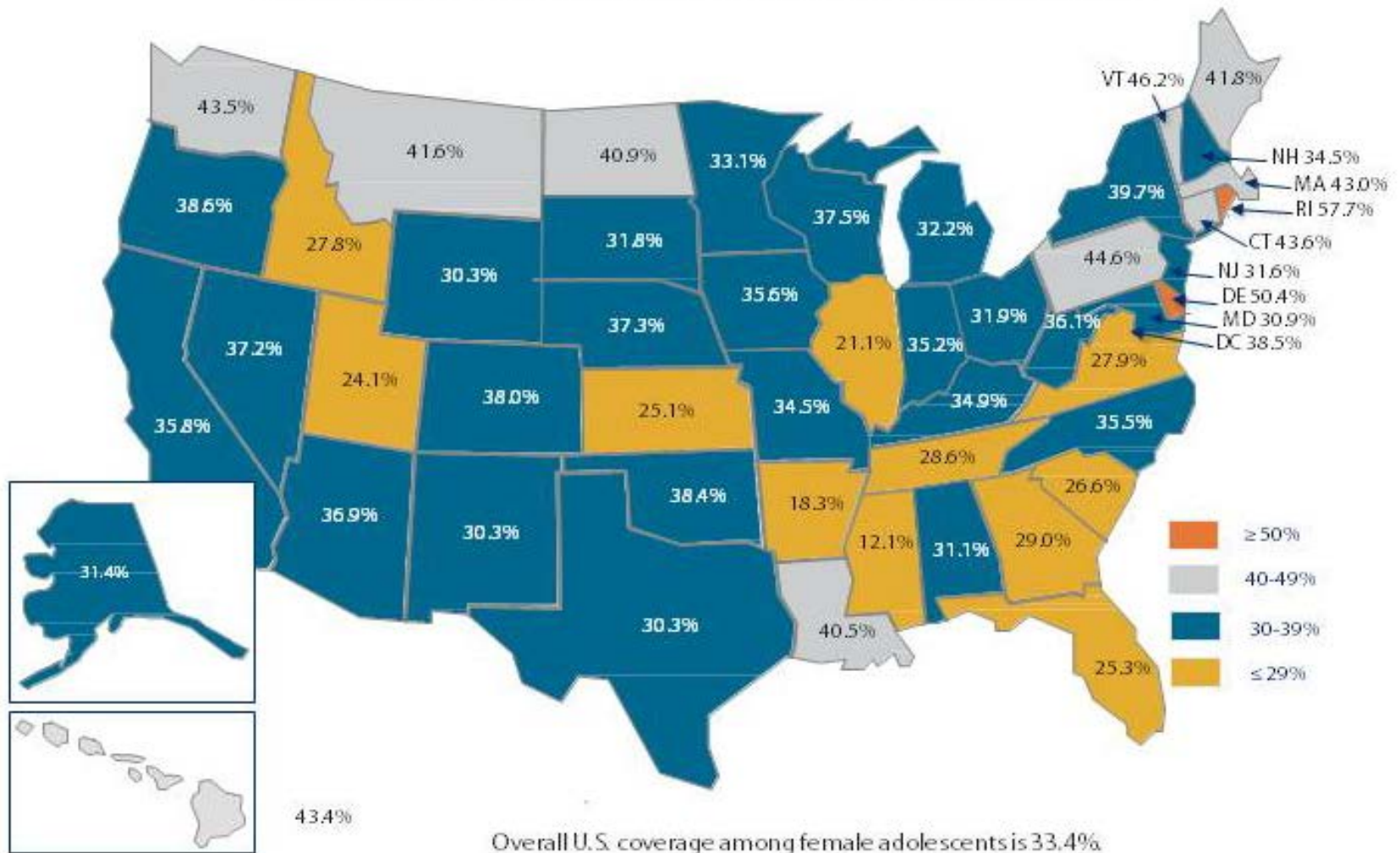
- ▶ The following table demonstrates the number of 11 – 18 year olds in Ford County:

Age	Both	Male	Female
11 Years	186	89	97
12 Years	202	111	91
13 Years	173	85	88
14 Years	202	114	88
15 Years	201	107	94
16 Years	204	105	99
17 Years	204	107	97
18 Years	191	96	95
TOTAL	1,563	814	749

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

- ▶ In 2012, the estimated vaccination rates for girls ages 13 – 17 completing the HPV series in Illinois was 21.1 percent. (See pictograph below.)
- ▶ Immunization rates for U.S. boys are even lower than girls. Less than 7 percent of boys ages 13 – 17 completed the series in 2012.
- ▶ *Healthy People 2020* goal is for 80 percent of 13 – 15 year-old girls to be fully vaccinated against HPV.

Figure 5
Percentage of 13- to 17-Year-Old Girls Completing HPV Vaccine Series, U.S., 2012



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National and state vaccination coverage among adolescents aged 13-17 years—United States, 2012. MMWR. 2013 Aug 30;62(34):685-93. Data from National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen) among female adolescents (N = 9,058) born between January 6, 1994, and February 18, 2000. Gardasil® or Cervarix® may have been received; more than the recommended three doses may have been received.

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

Outcome Objectives:

- ▶ By 2019, 50% of all eligible county residents ages 11–18 will have received the full regimen of HPV vaccine.

Impact Objectives:

- ▶ By 2017, increase by 25% the eligible county participants receiving the HPV vaccine regimen.
- ▶ By 2018, increase by 10% the participants receiving HPV screenings, provided by the Gibson Area Hospital Lab.

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

- ▶ Intervention Strategies/Community Partnerships
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department (FCPHD) will provide, at least six (6) Sexually Transmitted Disease/HPV educational presentations within the three (3) county school districts.
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department will engage local primary care providers (90%) to partner with FCPHD in efforts to promote HPV vaccination for both girls and boys.
- ▶ FCPHD will host at least two (2) parent educational programs within Ford County during evening hours or on weekends to ensure that parents and community members have the appropriate information to make an informed decision regarding HPV vaccination.
- ▶ FCPHD outreach efforts will engage and educate community members through a variety of social media outlets

Reduction of Mucocutaneous Cancers by Increasing HPV Vaccination

- ▶ Intervention Strategies/Community Partnerships
- ▶ Costs associated with HPV vaccine will be reduced or eliminated for individuals who are unable to afford vaccine administration costs.
- ▶ Ford County Public Health Department will continue to provide services through the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention Program (IBCCP). IBCCP provides free breast screenings (mammograms) to eligible women 40 through 64 years of age and cervical cancer screenings (pap tests) to eligible women ages 35 through 64.
- ▶ Ford County Public Health Department will develop a collaborative partnership with Gibson Area Hospital (GAH) to promote mammogram screenings for all women of Ford County who are age 40 and over.

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

- ▶ There was concern expressed for the 65 and over age group of Ford County residents.
- ▶ This population is a more vulnerable population due to many factors including chronic illness management, possible disability or disabilities, loss of quality of life, mental and emotional illnesses, loss of ability to keep safe and healthy, and many others.
- ▶ Also, unfortunately, many older adults, including Ford County residents, do not benefit from vaccinations, screenings, and other valuable preventive services often covered by Medicare.
- ▶ An additional outcome discussed and decided upon for this Plan was a focus on the reduction of 30 day hospital inpatient readmissions for older adults.
- ▶ The goal will be to impact the 30-day readmissions for the local Ford County hospital, Gibson Area Hospital and Health Services.

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

- Below is a table indicating the actual number of 65 and over adults in Ford County

Years of Age and Sex: 2010 Ford County, Illinois	Number		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total population (all ages)	14,081	6,854	7,227
65 to 69 years	654	296	358
70 to 74 years	540	228	312
75 to 79 years	499	230	269
80 to 84 years	423	143	280
85 to 89 years	298	81	217
90 to 94 years	158	41	117
100 to 104 years	6	1	5
105 to 109 years	0	0	0
110 years and over	0	0	0
65 and over TOTALS	2,578	1,020	1,558

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

- ▶ The following is information regarding Ford County residents that are 65 years and over with some form of disability. These individuals are more vulnerable to disparities in health care. Different sources of data may reflect slightly different total numbers of adults.

Sex by Age by Disability Status 2008 – 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Ford County, Illinois	Number			
	Total Both Sexes	Total Both Sexes With Disability	Male With Disability	Female With Disability
65 to 74 years	1,178	260	121	139
75 years and over	1,172	553	210	343
Totals	2,350	813	331	482

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

IMMUNIZATIONS

4th Round BRFs Ford County
Adults
2007-2009

	Count	Col %	Confidence Interval %	Unweighted Count
12 MO: HAVE YOU HAD A FLU SHOT Yes	4,003	38.0%	± 5.6%	181
No	6,536	62.0%	± 5.6%	227
Total	10,539	100.0%		408

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

2007 Ford County Adults - 12 MO: HAVE YOU HAD A FLU SHOT

4th Round Ford County BRFs		Yes			No		
		Count	Row %	Unwt Count	Count	Row %	Unwt Count
AGE OF RESPONDENT	18-24	*	*		4*	*	10
	25-44	715	20.4%	23	2,791	79.6%	72
	45-64	948	28.9%	49	2,334	71.1%	109
	65+	2,032	74.4%	105	699	25.6%	36
Total		4,003	38.0%	181	6,536	62.0%	227

IDPH, ICHS, 4th Round Ford County BRFs Unwt counts of 5 or less or row totals of 50 or less do not meet standards of reliability.

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

Outcome Objectives:

- ▶ By 2019, assist Gibson Area Hospital in reducing the unplanned 30 day hospital readmission rate for patients with pneumonia age 65 and over by 2 percentage points. This will be accomplished by increasing core preventive services in adults 65 and over.
- ▶ By 2019, assist Gibson Area Hospital in reducing the unplanned 30 day hospital readmission rate for patients with heart failure age 65 and over by 2 percentage points. This will be accomplished by increasing core preventive services in adults 65 and over.

Impact Objectives:

- ▶ By 2018, increase by 5 percentage points adults 65 and older residing in Ford County receiving the flu vaccine

Reduction of Chronic Health Conditions Age 65 and Older

- ▶ Intervention Strategies/Community Partnerships
- ▶ The proposed Ford County Public Health Department will continue to offer Flu Clinics to residents in Ford County.
- ▶ Blood pressure screenings will be offered in the FCPHD office on a regular basis to any older adult. As an increased effort to monitor blood pressure, the public health department will work with entities throughout the County to conduct a minimum two (2) two blood pressure clinics throughout the year.
- ▶ By utilizing the educational materials Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) offers, the public health department will increase awareness of preventative services available to Medicare recipients

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

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- ▶ Based on BRFSS data dated 2007–2009, 23 percent (2,433) of Ford County residents smoke cigarettes. The ages of individuals are as follows: 18–24: not recorded; 25–44: 33.8% (1,184); 45–64: 24.2% (794); and 65+: 7.7% (211).
- ▶ The Committee decided to focus first on adolescents to prevent initiation of tobacco use.
- ▶ Then, focus on cessation opportunities for adults, reducing the number of locations exposed to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS), and education and counseling opportunities for current tobacco users.

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

- ▶ The goal is that by keeping adolescents from initiating tobacco use, the chronic illnesses that are initiated or that are exacerbated by tobacco use will be significantly reduced, or perhaps be non-existent for the non-smokers of tomorrow.
- ▶ The goal is to also assist and help current Ford County smokers become non-smokers and see a future with Ford County adult non-smokers that have never smoked or used tobacco products.

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

Grade	Students	Enrolled	Percent
6 th grade	161	180	89%
8 th grade	174	199	87%
10 grade	126	183	69%
Total	461	562	82%

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How old were you when you first:											
Smoked a cigarette, even just a puff											
	Never have	10 or younger	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 or older	Total
8 th	82%	4%	1%	3%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
10 th	73%	6%	0%	2%	5%	4%	9%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Used any other tobacco product (e.g., chewing tobacco or cigars)											
8 th	92%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
10 th	78%	3%	1%	1%	3%	4%	7%	2%	0%	0%	100%

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

- ▶ The following table demonstrates the total number of 11 – 18 year olds in Ford County:

Age	Both	Male	Female
11 Years	186	89	97
12 Years	202	111	91
13 Years	173	85	88
14 Years	202	114	88
15 Years	201	107	94
16 Years	204	105	99
17 Years	204	107	97
18 Years	191	96	95
TOTAL	1,563	814	749

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

- ▶ **Outcome Objectives:**
- ▶ By 2019, reduce the initiation of tobacco use in adolescents grades 6–12 by 2%
- ▶ **Impact Objectives:**
- ▶ By 2015, increase adult cessation by partnering with Gibson Area Hospital to provide two (2) intervention programs per year in order to reduce the number of adolescents exposed to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) (secondhand smoke).

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

- ▶ **Intervention Strategies/Community Partnerships**
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department will continue to support the Smoke-Free Illinois Act.
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department will engage local primary care providers to partner with the public health department in efforts to decrease the incidence of tobacco-related disparities in Ford County residents through promotion of the Illinois Tobacco Quitline: 1-866-QUIT-YES.
- ▶ FCPHD outreach efforts for promotion of the Illinois Tobacco Quitline will engage and educate community members through a variety of social media outlets

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

- ▶ **Intervention Strategies/Community Partnerships**
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department is committed to reducing the incidence of youth tobacco use. FCPHD recognizes that 99% of all tobacco users began before the age of 26; therefore tobacco prevention efforts need to begin with school age children. FCPHD, in coordination with the American Cancer Society, will provide at minimum three (3) tobacco prevention education programs per year to Ford County youth within the Ford County schools.
- ▶ FCPHD outreach efforts for promotion of the Illinois Tobacco Quitline will engage and educate community members through a variety of social media

Reduce Chronic Health Conditions Related to Tobacco Use Age 18 and Older

- ▶ **Intervention Strategies/Community Partnerships**
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department is committed to reducing the incidence of youth tobacco use. FCPHD, in coordination with the American Cancer Society, will provide at minimum three (3) tobacco prevention education programs per year to Ford County youth within the Ford County schools.
- ▶ The Ford County Public Health Department will, partner with Gibson Area Hospital, to provide two (2) intervention programs per year in order to reduce the number of tobacco users; and, therefore, reduce the number of adolescents exposed to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) (secondhand smoke).

What is VMOSA?

- ▶ A Strategic Planning Process:
 - ▶ Vision – *The dream*
 - ▶ Mission – *The what and why*
 - ▶ Objectives – *The how much of what will be accomplished by when*
 - ▶ Strategies – *The how*
 - ▶ Action Plans – *The specifics of who will do what, by when, at what costs*